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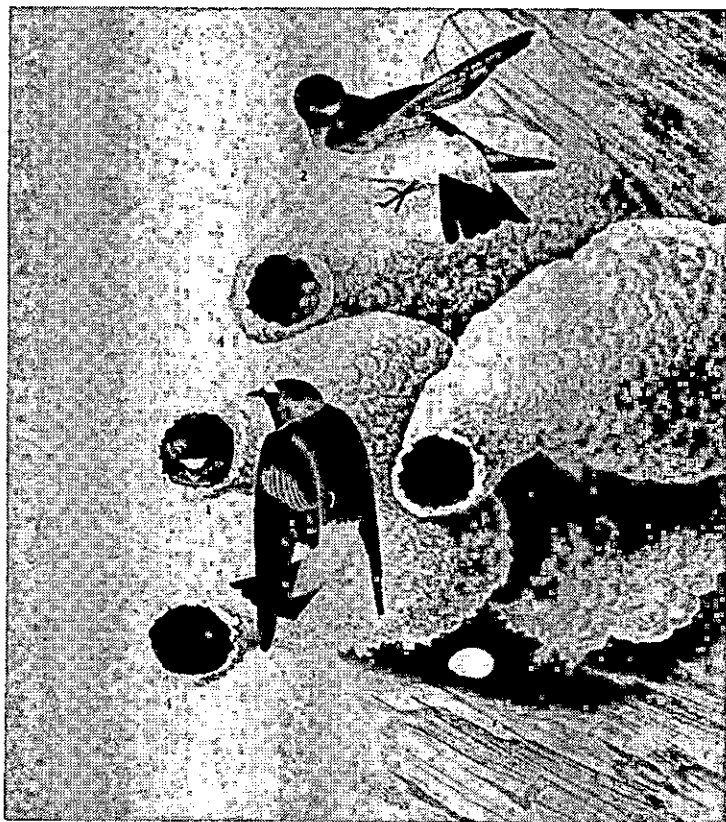
The Kentucky Warbler

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No. 1



Cliff Swallows at Nesting Colony

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OUR COVER

Audubon's painting of Cliff Swallows at their mud nests, reproduced on the cover of this issue, was done in 1829. Audubon first made the acquaintance of this species in the spring of 1815 at Henderson. Since the Cliff Swallow in recent years has been considered a rare breeding bird in Kentucky, Dr. Clell Peterson's article (elsewhere in this issue) regarding the finding of a remarkable number of nests, found 75 to 80 miles southwest of where Audubon originally found them, merits more than casual interest.

A NESTING STUDY OF THE COMMON NIGHTHAWK

EDWIN R. LARSON

The Common Nighthawk (*Chordeiles minor*), once a ground-nesting species, apparently has adjusted to the environment offered by the roofs of large buildings. Especially near college campuses and cities these birds find an abundance of suitable habitat. Thus, under such circumstances the study of Nighthawk activity is made simpler, particularly to the student who can make daily observations with little difficulty.

The aim of this paper is to describe some of the peculiarities of Nighthawk life with emphasis on the aspects of behavior which were most apparent to me. Such data may serve as a foundation for more conclusive information about this interesting bird. The study is still in progress and therefore this is a preliminary report.

A total of 159 observations were made at Murray State University, Murray, Kentucky, in the nesting season of 1968 from April 24 to August 20.

In all, 11 nests were studied (the term nest is used in this paper to denote the site of eggs or young; the Nighthawk deposits her eggs directly on the substrate without attempting to construct a retainer). The nests were studied from the time they were found until they were abandoned or the young fledged; thus one was observed for only two days, and some up to 26 times. Nests were visited daily but not always on the same building. These observations lasted from less than a minute to three and one-half hours, and sometimes occurred more than once a day.

The roofs of eight buildings were accessible and seven more could be observed through binoculars, but nests were found on only five roofs. Four of the nesting roofs were rimmed by walls six inches high, while one roof had no wall. All nests were on three- to four-story buildings.

Seven of the 11 nests were within three feet of the edge; one was centrally located and exposed; three were centrally located but near a projection on the roof.

The absence of a white throat patch on the adult female enabled me to identify the sex of the bird. Individual plumage characteristics were also employed as distinguishing marks.

Within the area of study the nests were fairly well dispersed. This may indicate a large nesting territory or perhaps a tendency of the birds to isolate themselves when there is an abundance of suitable habitat.

Graveled roofs were preferred but not exclusively, since 18% of the eggs were deposited on tarpaper. The auditorium had the only nongraveled roof. Slanting roofs and bad drainage were naturally excluding factors. Of the first five nests, four were on the south side, while four of the second five nests were directly north of the first nesting site and on the same side of the building. The only exception occurred on the Business Building, where the nests were changed from the northeast to the southwest corner. This particular female proved to be the most excitable and the only one to deposit five eggs during the season.

After I banded a female on the Science Building it nested the second time on the same building. Individual behavior and plumage may also be used as aids in identifying birds that raise two or more broods in a year.

Establishing the exact lengths of time for incubation and brooding re-

quired constant scrutiny. I visited buildings every day but unfortunately not always the same ones consecutively.

I have, though, determined some minimum and maximum lengths of incubation, and 17 to 18 days are the most frequent figures that emerge.

Although the Nighthawk is a poor flier at 19 days, some left the roof by the twentieth day and some even stayed till the twenty-first or twenty-second day and possibly the twenty-third day. After one bird on the University High School roof became relatively independent it occasionally returned to perch with its parents.

The earliest egg-laying date recorded was May 3 and the latest was July 18—two clutches being the norm. The bird on the Business Building attempted three nests, but only one egg was laid in the last clutch. All three were failures, however. The exact laying days seemed to be governed by the success or failure of the previous nests, but I discovered that early to mid-May and mid- to late June were the most common periods. If the first nest was carried to completion, it was found that the second clutch of eggs would appear later. In cooperation with a biology teacher, Robert Daniel, the hatching time for the first brood on the Science Building was determined to be between 11:00 a.m. and 3:00 p.m. on May 29.

I recorded 21 eggs in 11 separate nests. There was 100% fertility, but only 19 eggs hatched. The number of young that definitely became fledglings was 2, or 10.5% of the hatched eggs. The number of additional young that I have good reason to believe became fledglings was 4, or 21% of those hatched. Therefore, the maximum number that could have been raised was 6, or 31% of those hatched. The maximum number of nests that could have produced 2 fledglings was 2, or 18% of the total number of nests. The number of nests producing 1 fledgling was 2, or 18%. Therefore only 4 of the 11 nests were productive. Thirteen of the 19 young perished before reaching maturity.

I never identified the male incubating the eggs or brooding the young. The male does feed the young, but in the one nest I observed closely, he provided only a small portion of the young's nourishment.

Besides chasing each other in the air, the only male-female relationship recorded was at dusk when the male flew down beside the incubating female. After pausing a few seconds he began parading in front of her, holding his body horizontally and moving with regular pumps. This demonstration lasted about 30 seconds; afterwards, the male could be heard overhead.

The behavior of an incubating female on the Science Building illustrates

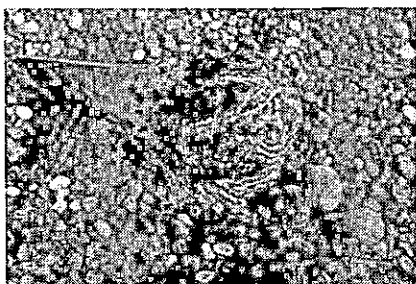


Photo by Mabel Slack

the poor eyesight of this species. After 11 days of incubation the bird was forced from the nest in order to photograph the eggs. The Nighthawk quickly returned but instead of going directly to her eggs she went to a spot near-by and began pulling some pebbles under her. After discovering her error, she waddled the four or five inches to the eggs and tucked them under her wings.

On another occasion the same female completely ignored the young bird, which had moved a few yards away during her absence. She left a minute later but returned to the same spot. This time the young bird had

moved closer and was fed. During the heat of the day, however, the parent often sought out its offspring to insure its safety.

One of the more striking characteristics of the nest besides its non-existence was its mobility. The eggs were never transferred but the chicks were frequently hustled about — often the day after hatching.

Frequency and extent of young transfers varied. The position of the young on the roof could not be predicted from day to day once the young could run about. This was perhaps dependent upon the individual, the physical confinement of the roof, and the availability of shade. On the Science Building, where there is an abundance of shade, the second brood changed places 15 of the 18 days recorded. By contrast, the entire flat roof of the Business Building was open to the chicks, but there was little shade. Consequently, the second two broods moved only twice in the 11 recorded days.

The male was commonly observed during the first few visits to the nests, but some of my data indicates that he was present in a protective capacity immediately before and after laying and hatching.

Confronted with an intruder, when the young were present, the adults were less prone to leave the area than if there were only eggs. Regularity of visits may affect the reaction, but I did not find the adults or young to be increasingly docile. The presence of the male sometimes seemed to heighten the intensity of response in the female.

While watching five nests I noticed some specific actions that the female birds took as a result of being forced from their nests. They did one of the following things: left the area entirely, flew to another part of the roof, flew about overhead, left and tried to come back, or performed what I call the offensive and defensive displays. The combination of these actions varied between individuals.

The defensive display observed at one nest was composed of feigning injury by fluttering a few yards away and facing the opposite direction. Then the bird proceeded to flutter its extended wings, its tail spread, and while luring the intruder away it sometimes tottered to-and-fro.

In the offensive display the female faced the intruder with its mouth agape and wings extended either up or down. The wing vibrations were authoritative. The tail was spread and brief charges were made in which the bird occasionally left its feet. Harsh hissing usually accompanied this procedure.

As an exception, while I examined the eggs or young on the roof of the Science Building, the parent often waddled about nearby, uttering faint croaks.

The young at times even duplicated the offensive display, but with more boldness.

Adult feeding occurred sporadically throughout the day and often all night, but began on a general scale by at least 7:00 p.m. As indicated by notes taken from two observations from a blind, the female left to feed herself about 8:00 p.m. and returned in 15-30 minutes; she returned sooner if the chicks were young and later if they were older.

Early in the breeding cycle, each time after the young were fed, the female settled down with them for one to five minutes before leaving again. The male engaged the young with food about 8:30 p.m. but left immediately afterward. In the early evening he made only one appearance. The fifth and

last feeding occurred about 8:30 and by 9:00-9:15 there seemed to be a general lull in Nighthawk activity.

Late in the breeding cycle the feeding occurred quickly and sporadically, with the parent always leaving immediately after. There were four to five feedings, with the male handling the fourth about 9:00 p.m.

During the feeding process the parent inserted its beak inside the mouth of the chick and disgorged the contents of its stomach, aided by pumping of the head and body. This required only a few seconds, with the parent supplying one to five servings.

The female was always on the eggs, except at night when feeding, and was rarely far from the nestlings. However, when the chicks grew older, and particularly from the fourteenth to the eighteenth day, she began spending more time away from them. Before this time the parent birds were sometimes separated from the young during the day, provided the roof offered protection from the sun.

The Common Nighthawk is hatched nearly helpless, like most altricial birds, but does not conform to all the typical characteristics of this group. Most other altricial birds are initially dependent on their parents for food and shelter, but instead of being hatched naked they are covered with down and by the first day can stand upright and move clumsily about.

At the age of four days the down on the back began to disappear, exposing black skin; the bird ran well and struggled and whimpered when handled. At six or seven days pin feathers began appearing. At nine to ten days, pin feathers covered most of the main feather tracts. The bird looked generally brown rather than gray. At 12 days, it had a wing spread of about 12 inches. Feather growth from this time on was rapid. At 14 days the primaries and tail were conspicuous and tipped with white. Down feathers were still attached to the underside, and white spots were visible on the wings. At 16 days, constant restraint was necessary for weight measurement. At that time the bird was approximately one-half the size of its parent and was capable of short flights. Whiskers were visible at the base of the bill. At 18 days most of the plumage was typically adult except lighter, and the bird could fly up to 100 feet. At 20 days the bird had a strong wing action but could not land smoothly. The wings were still rounded.

One bird was weighed at regular intervals on a triple-beam balance. Weight increased at a fairly uniform rate from 12 grams at four days, to 61 grams at 20 days.

— 105 South 14th Street, Murray 42071

CLIFF SWALLOWS BREEDING IN LAND BETWEEN THE LAKES AREA

CLELL T. PETERSON

Mengel (*Birds of Kentucky*, 1965) mentions a single nesting colony of Cliff Swallows (*Petrochelidon pyrrhonota*) in all of Kentucky. This colony, at Kentucky Dam, was first reported in 1945. More recently, Cliff Swallows have nested under both ends of the Eggner Ferry Bridge which crosses Kentucky Lake on US 68, but they have not been reported in literature. In the summer of 1969 I began a systematic search for additional nesting sites of Cliff Swallows in western Kentucky. The following paper is essentially a report of my findings.

Information about Cliff Swallows in this area is sketchy indeed. S. A. Weakley (*Migrant*, 16:33-34, 1945) offers hints about Cliff Swallow status up to the filling of the Kentucky Dam Reservoir in 1945. He refers to a colony at Swallow Bluff, some 148 miles upstream from Kentucky Dam, which was flooded out with the filling of the lake. At the same time that Cliff Swallows appeared in small numbers at Kentucky Dam, they also nested at Marvin's Bluff, 123 miles upstream from Kentucky Dam. Presumably both of these colonies were displaced from Swallow Bluff. Also in 1945, swallows nested at Dover, Tennessee.

Although these scanty details offer no valid basis for conclusion, some of the existing colonies probably stem from groups crowded out of sites at Kentucky Dam, while others are composed of swallows from the southern colonies continuing to expand northward.

Cliff Swallows now nest in considerable numbers at both Kentucky Dam and Barkley Dam; on the bridges that cross both lakes on US 68; and on the bridges that cross both lakes on US 79, in Tennessee. In addition to these colonies of varying but considerable size, almost every small highway bridge over a bay or inlet or over a creek of almost any size, within four or five miles from either lake, is or has been the location of a colony or is potentially the location of such a colony, of a few nests at least, at some future time. The data gathered seem to indicate a pattern of distribution determined by the various dams and bridges surrounding Land Between the Lakes. The area in which nesting sites were found is comprised of parts of Marshall, Livingston, Lyon, and Trigg Counties in Kentucky and Henry and Stewart Counties in Tennessee.

In the summer of 1969, I located a total of 25 nesting sites, of which 18 were active. These sites are listed and briefly described below. It seemed to me probable that some, if not all 7, of the other colonies had been active for a single brood earlier in the season.

In the 18 active colonies, I determined by actual count and by estimate and inference a total of 2267 nests. In the 7 inactive colonies I arrived at a figure of 117 nests. Of these 7 colonies, one site had a single unfinished or broken nest, another had only 3 abandoned and partly broken nests. These observations are tabulated below.

During the breeding season, the activity in and about a Cliff Swallow colony of major proportions makes it impossible to tell accurately whether every nest is "active"; and in dealing with such large numbers, such accu-

racy does not seem to me to be essential. For the purposes of this paper, which is simply to report on the distribution and size of Cliff Swallow colonies in western Kentucky, I am assuming that all nests are active unless observation to the contrary clearly disproves it. Toward the end of the second breeding period, it was obvious to me that many nests had been given up, while a constantly shrinking number of parents continued to feed young that were yet unwilling to leave home.

NESTING SITES

- A. All sites in the immediate vicinity of Kentucky Dam.
 - A-1. The 15 turbine outlets, which seem to be one of the original nesting sites of Cliff Swallows in West Kentucky. This is by far the most densely populated colony in the area.
 - A-2. Certain portions of the steel superstructure of the generator complex. If more than one colony comes into being in a given season, the various colonies hereafter will be designated A-2a, A-2b, etc.
 - A-3. Projecting concrete balconies and stairs at the visitors' entrance.
 - A-4. Upstream from the first lock gate where emergency gates are recessed into the lock walls.
 - A-5. Jutting out from shore, near the upstream end of the lock, a concrete slab, about 20 feet square, with its under surface about four feet above the lake level supported by concrete pilings. Originally part of a concrete mixing plant, it is now simply an observation platform.
 - A-6. Fairly small concrete bridge over creek (dry most of the year) 4 miles east of Kentucky Dam on US 62.
- B. All sites in the vicinity of Barkley Dam.
 - B-1. The 12 turbine outlets.
 - B-2. Same general description as A-2. (Code number provided for potential site not yet used.)
 - B-3. Same general description as A-3.
 - B-4. Same general description as A-4. Site used in summer of 1968 but not in 1969.
- C. Jonathan Creek Area, US 68 north of Aurora and KY 80 west of Aurora.
 - C-1. Fairly large bridge over Jonathan Creek on US 68.
 - C-2. Small concrete bridge 1.8 miles west of Aurora, junction of US 68 and KY 80. Evidence that Cliff Swallows had nested or attempted to nest here.
 - C-3. Small concrete bridge 4.3 miles west of US 68/KY 80 junction.
- D. Eggner's Ferry Bridge, crossing Kentucky Lake on US 68.
 - D-1. West end of bridge.
 - D-2. East end of bridge.
- E. Henry R. Lawrence Memorial Bridge, crossing Barkley Lake on US 68.
 - E-1. West end of bridge.
 - E-2. East end of bridge.
- F. US 68 from Canton to Cadiz, including several small bridges on or just off US 68.
 - F-1. Small bridge 2 miles east of Canton.
 - F-2. Small bridge over dry creek bed, 1 mile east of Canton and ½ mile

- north of US 68. Bridge directly beside crushed rock company operation.
- F-3. Moderately large bridge over Little River, west edge of Cadiz in vicinity of Cadiz Recreation Area.
- F-4. Moderately large bridge, 3 miles north of US 68 and about 3 miles west of Cadiz; on KY 274. Extremely attractive resort area. Both Cliff Swallows and Barn Swallows nest under this bridge.
- F-5. Medium-size bridge over McNabb Creek, near Confederate, on KY 274. (Added in the fall of 1969.)
- G. Scott Fitzhugh Bridge at Paris Landing, crossing Kentucky Lake on US 79.
- G-1. West end of bridge.
- G-2. East end of bridge.
- H. This area includes all sites within the vicinity of Dover, Tennessee.
- H-1. Sidney C. Lewis Bridge (east edge of Dover) on US 79. Nests under east end of bridge. Difficult if not impossible to find positions to see the nests except by boat.
- H-2. Somewhat small concrete bridge one mile east of Dover on US 79.

DISTRIBUTION OF CLIFF SWALLOWS
IN LAND BETWEEN THE LAKES AREA,
KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE

Site	Date	Swallow Activity	Active Nests	Inactive Nests	Total Nests
A-1	6/28/69	Feeding; young out of nests	941		941
A-2	6/28/69	Feeding; young out of nests	16		16
A-3	6/28/69	Feeding; young out of nests	5		5
A-4	6/28/69	Feeding	35		35
A-5	6/28/69	Feeding	35		35
A-6	6/28/69	Flying and perching	37	42	79
B-1	6/28/69	Flying and perching	109		109
B-3	6/28/69	Feeding	118		118
C-1	4/10/69	No swallows		41	41
	4/16/69	No swallows			
	7/1/69	Feeding; young out of nests	23		23
C-2	7/1/69	None		3	3
C-3	7/1/69	Feeding. Adults and young swallows in area	11	25	36
D-1	4/10/69	"Scouts," 6-12 swallows			
	4/13/69	Many swallows, general activity			
	4/16/69	About 38 nests "taken"; building activity			
	7/1/69	Feeding; young out of nests	169		169
D-2	7/1/69	Feeding	106		106
E-1	6/21/69	Feeding	11		11
E-2	6/21/69	None		1	1
F-1	7/21/69	None		8	8
F-2	7/21/69	None		50	50
F-3	7/21/69	None		30	30
F-4	7/21/69	Feeding	16	31	47
F-5	11/8/69	None		25	25
G-1	7/3/69	Feeding	10	69	79
G-2	7/3/69	Feeding	594		594
H-1	7/3/69	Feeding	25		25
H-2	7/3/69	Feeding	6		6
Total			2267	325	2592

MID-WINTER BIRD COUNT

1969-1970

For our Mid-Winter Bird Survey 107 species were reported on the actual counts and two more for the count period. Snow and freezing rain plagued the majority of the 136 observers. However, spirits were not dampened as unexpected finds buoyed the observers to continue the work on the Society's 45th annual count. This was a good year for some northern species and included Greater Scaup, Snowy Owl, Evening Grosbeaks, Pine Siskins, and Snow Bunting. Other unusual finds included the Phoebe, Catbird, Pine Warbler, and Dickcissel (details on these rarities are listed below in the area counts).

Canada Geese, although down from last year, totaled 3,380, and were found on five counts. The majority of the ducks were found at Land Between the Lakes and Louisville. Mallards, as usual, exceeded all others for a total of 3,838. In recent years there has been a decided decrease in Lesser Scaup, and only 101 were reported for the state on this year's count.

Observers in Land Between the Lakes, Sorgho, and Yelvington commented on the increase of Red-headed Woodpeckers in their respective areas. Adding interest to the counts was the occurrence of Brown Thrashers on nine counts. Also, Robins appeared on all 17 surveys, with the greatest number at LBL—776. Bluebirds showed a slight increase over last year's figures, with the largest number at Otter Creek Park—82. Most areas had good numbers of sparrows.

In order to make this study a valuable one, the editors once again solicit the cooperation of all compilers, as well as participants, to make every effort to carefully screen all records without substantiating details. These surveys, taken over a period of years, provide a handy index of winter populations across Kentucky. When compared with the hundreds taken nationally, they also aid the research biologist in studying trends in the expansion or reduction of the range of a species. Also, dramatic changes in population may be noted.

THE LAND BETWEEN THE LAKES (all points within a 15-mile diameter circle, center junction of KY 453 and Mulberry Flat Road; lakes and river shores 30%, fields 30%, deciduous woods 40%).—Dec. 23; 6:30 a.m. to 4:15 p.m. Gray overcast; temp. 40° to 36°; wind 13-18 m.p.h. Thirteen observers in 5 parties. Total party-hours, 56 (14 on foot, 42 by car); total party-miles, 258 (19 on foot, 239 by car). Total, 72 species, about 13,460 individuals.

Despite a gray overcast and a brisk wind from the west, we had one of our better counts. The Pine Siskins (Leggett), although not uncommon in the LBL in the earlier part of the winter, have never before been reported on a Christmas count. The Great Blue Herons (Burchfield) were of interest because, although a common bird throughout the year in the old days of the Kentucky Woodlands National Wildlife Refuge, they have been conspicuously uncommon since land clearing for the eventual flooding of Barkley Lake began in 1962. While not as numerous as in the spectacular winter of 1966-67, Red-headed Woodpeckers are abundant again this winter. All observers agreed also that Slate-colored Juncos, ordinarily one of the most

evident as well as one of the most numerous birds in the area, are greatly down from previous years.

Raptors, generally, seem to be less numerous in recent years. The Sharp-shinned Hawk (Peterson) was the second occurrence of this species for this count.—Donald F. Burchfield, Evelyn Cole, Larry M. Doyle, Willard Gray, Jerry A. Herndon, Jimmy W. Johnson, Edwin R. Larson, Kenneth Leggett, Clell T. Peterson (compiler), Lawrence Philpot, Scott A. Seiber, Robert D. Smith, Paul Sturm.

MURPHEY'S POND (all points within a 15-mile diameter circle, center at the main pool of Murphey's Pond, including points along the north and western edge of the Pond, Baltimore Bottoms, and adjoining farmlands).—Dec. 27; 6:15 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. Heavily overcast with morning drizzles changing to light showers by noon; temp. 31° to 35°; wind SE, 5-10 m.p.h. Two observers in 2 parties. Total party-hours, 11 (6 on foot, 5 by car); total party-miles, 64 (4 on foot, 60 by car). Total, 46 species, 441 individuals.—Edwin R. Larson (compiler), Kenneth Leggett.

MARION (all points within a 15-mile diameter, center Forest Grove, 5 miles northwest of Marion—same area as in past years).—Dec. 28; 6:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Freezing rain; temp. 30° to 40°; wind calm. Heavy icing. Two observers in 2 parties. Total party-hours, 20 (14 on foot, 6 by car); total party-miles, 24 (6 on foot, 18 by car). Total, 35 species, about 1,019 individuals. Seen in area count period, but not on count day: Peregrine Falcon, Red-headed Woodpecker.—C. L. Frazer, Jim Frazer.

MADISONVILLE (all points within a 15-mile diameter circle, center W. W. Hancock Farm, Brown Road, Elk Creek, KY 892, Municipal Park and four lakes; deciduous woodlands and thickets 50%, lake shore 30%, open fields 20%).—Dec. 28; 7:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Light rain to drizzle in p.m.; temp. 30° to 34°; wind NW, 1-5 m.p.h. Ground snow covered, icy and slushy; lakes partially frozen. Five observers in one party. Total party-hours, 9 (7 on foot, 2 by car); total party-miles, 44 (6 on foot, 38 by car). Total, 43 species, about 1,008,123 individuals. Seen in area count period, but not on count day: Pied-billed Grebe, American Widgeon, Bufflehead, Red-tailed Hawk, Red-shouldered Hawk, Bobwhite, Common Snipe, Barred Owl, Belted Kingfisher, Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, Hairy Woodpecker, Horned Lark, Red-breasted Nuthatch, Brown Creeper, Ruby-crowned Kinglet, Cedar Waxwing, and Purple Finch.

A profitable morning, despite poor visibility, but land bird activity, due to the steady rain, very poor in afternoon. This largely accounts for the poor representation of several species that would normally have been recorded in larger numbers.

Despite considerable field work by Hancock during the count period, not a single Eastern Bluebird located. White-crowned Sparrows, although never common here, have been scarcer this winter than usual. The Pine Siskins were in a single flock, feeding in a sweet gum tree in the vicinity of Pleasant View Lake.—Thomas Brizendine, James W. Hancock (compiler), Mrs. Stanley Stokes, W. R. Travis, James Wilkinson.

HENDERSON (all points within a 15-mile diameter circle, center new Henderson County courthouse).—Jan. 1; 6:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. Temp. 28° to 30°; wind NNE, 9 m.p.h.; 4-in. snow; sleet and ice on trees, small

streams open. Thirteen observers in 8 parties. Total party hours, 50 (21 on foot, 7 by car, 10 by boat, 12 at feeders); total party-miles, 70 (11 on foot, 19 by car, and 40 by boat). Total, 68 species, about 11,446 individuals.

The seven Bald Eagles, three adults and four immatures, were observed by the Bolds party. King Benson spotted the rare Snowy Owl 20 feet up in a white oak tree on the south side of a hill that ends in a high bluff on the Ohio River. The four Brown Thrashers were on four different party lists. The out-of-season Dickcissel was seen with a flock of White-crowned Sparrows, with which it has been staying, and was identified by Benson, Mrs. Utley, and Rhoads.—King Benson, Bob Bolds, Mrs. Lora Clark, Mrs. David Gatlin, David Jenkins, Mrs. W. D. Owens, Mrs. Rose Parsons, Wm. H. Rhoads, W. P. Rhoads (compiler), Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Smith, Miss Virginia Smith, Mrs. Ike Utley.

SORGHO (all points within a 15-mile diameter circle, center along KY 54, West Owensboro; deciduous woods 30%, open fields 40%, hedgerows and streams 30%).—Dec. 31; 9:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Cloudy; temp. 30° to 32°; wind W, 5-10 m.p.h. Ground and ponds frozen, but streams open, little snow on ground. Five observers in 2 parties. Total party-hours, 15 (14 on foot, 1 by car); total party-miles, 46 (16 on foot, 30 by car). Total, 53 species, about 3,696 individuals.—Joe Ford (compiler), Mr. and Mrs. Ramon Iles, Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Wilson.

YELVINGTON (all points within a 15-mile diameter circle, center approximately 3 miles east of Maceo on US 60, to include Carpenter and Kingfisher Lakes, Pup Creek Bottoms, Ohio River Bottoms from near Maceo to Hancock County line, Boy Scout Camp and Game and Fish Farm; river, lakes, ponds, and creek 15%, fields 40%, woods 30%, roadsides and dooryards 15%. Approximately same territory as in previous years).—Dec. 27; 7:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m.; temp. 13° to 32°; wind calm, 0-3 m.p.h. Sky overcast. Eight observers in 5 parties. Total party-hours, 19 (14 on foot, 5 by car); total party-miles, 41 (13 on foot, 28 by car). Total, 50 species, about 2,744 individuals. Not a single species of waterfowl was sighted either on the Ohio River or on the lakes. We were pleased to list 32 Red-headed Woodpeckers. Last year we found only one of this species. Four Brown Thrashers were seen, and the Bluebirds showed an increase this year with 41 as against 28 last year. On January 1, Mrs. Powell and I found four Common Redpolls feeding in the alders that border the northern shore of Kingfisher Lake Number 1. We studied the birds for twenty minutes. The flock consisted of one male, one female, and two immatures. Later, we brought Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Whalen to the area and again had the opportunity to observe the birds at close range (too close for binoculars). Snow was on the ground and it was snowing lightly at the time.—Mike Elliott, Minnie Holland, Mr. and Mrs. Ramon R. Iles, Mildred Powell, A. L. Powell, Jr. (compiler), George Ray, Mrs. L. M. Ray.

BOWLING GREEN (all points within a 15-mile diameter circle, center Three Springs, 6 miles south of Bowling Green).—Dec. 21; 7:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Cloudy; temp. 20° to 36°; wind, 0-10 m.p.h. Fifteen observers in 4 parties. Total party-hours, 32 (21 on foot, 11 by car); total party-miles, 168 (18 on foot, 150 by car). Total, 59 species, 6,748 individuals.

The species number of 59 is a new record for the Bowling Green Christmas count. Of the 52 counts in this area, 50 to 59 species were

recorded in 26 counts, 40 to 49 species were recorded in 16 counts, and 30 to 39 species were recorded in seven counts. The average number of species from 1918 through 1969 was 48.7. All told, 97 species have appeared on the 52 counts. This year the following species appeared in larger numbers than ever before: Wood Duck, Bobwhite, Brown Thrasher, Pine Siskin, American Goldfinch, and Vesper Sparrow. The great reduction in numbers of individual birds this year was caused by the absence of the tremendous blackbird roosts of previous years.—Scott Ford, Millard Gipson, Terry Jones, L. Y. Lancaster, Robert Pace, Homer Parrent, Claude Pickard, Simeon Pickard, Dwight Russell, M. W. Russell, George Ray, H. E. Shadowen (compiler), Jeff Shadowen, Michael Shadowen, Gordon Wilson.

MAMMOTH CAVE NATIONAL PARK (all points within a 15-mile diameter circle, center Turnhole Bend Drive-Out).—Dec. 21; 7:00 a.m. to 2:30 p.m. Constant rain, occasionally mixed with snow; temp. 32° to 36°. Eleven observers in 4 parties. Total party-hours, 25 (? on foot, ? by car); total party-miles, 77 (11 on foot, 66 by car). Total, 39 species, about 2,382 individuals.

This year's count was marked by the scarcity of birds and the absence of Dr. Gordon Wilson, both due to the foul weather. The only notable find was the flock of Evening Grosbeaks seen at the New Ferry.—Mrs. George J. Ellis, Jr., Mrs. James Gillenwater (compiler), Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Powell, Jr., Dwight Russell, H. E. Shadowen, Jeffrey Shadowen, Michael Shadowen, Russell Starr, Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Whalen.

GLASGOW (all points within a 15-mile diameter circle, center Haywood community, to include Beaver Creek environs northwest and west of Glasgow, Stovall Crossing and "slash area," Gillenwater, Brigadoon and Kinslow Farms, ramps and area above the water works on Barren River Reservoir).—Jan. 1; 6:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Overcast, intermittent periods of sleet and freezing rain; temp. 32° to 30°; wind W; streams flush from recent rain, ponds partially frozen. Five observers in 4 parties. Total party-hours (?); total party-miles, 128 (13 on foot, 115 by car). Total, 58 species, about 4,588 individuals. Seen in area count period, but not on count day: Horned Grebe, Canada Goose, Mallard, Black Duck, Brown Thrasher.

Approximately 1,000 Mallards and Black Ducks were seen at Peninsula Ramp on Reservoir, December 24, 1969. Twenty-five of the Red-headed Woodpeckers were seen in the Brigadoon woodlands. Also, a number of Red-breasted Nuthatches have been there all winter.—Mrs. George J. Ellis, Jr., Marquita Gillenwater, Cleo Hogan, Sr., Faye Starr, Russell Starr (compiler).

OTTER CREEK PARK (all points within a 15-mile diameter circle, center about two miles southwest of park entrance; largely area used for the past four years, to include considerable fields outside the park; deciduous woods 20%, brushy fields 37%, open fields 26%, hedgerows 5%, creeks, lake, and river banks 12%).—Dec. 27; 7:15 a.m. to 5:45 p.m. Cloudy to clear; temp. 23° to 32°; wind NW, 8 m.p.h.; 4-in. snow cover; ponds frozen; creek, lake, and river open. Eight observers in 5 parties. Total party-hours, 34 (27 on foot, 7 by car); total party-miles, 126 (26 on foot, 100 by car).

MID-WINTER

BIRD COUNT

1969-1970

	L-B-LAKES	MURPHEY'S POND	MARION	MADISONVILLE	HENDERSON	SORCHO	YELVINGTON	BOWLING GREEN	MAM. CAVE N. P.	GLASGOW	OTTER CREEK	LOUISVILLE	DANVILLE	FRANKFORT	KLEBER	LEXINGTON	WILLARD
COMMON LOON												5					
HORNED GREBE	4			*						*	1	6					
PIED-BILLED GREBE	3											1					
GREAT BLUE HERON	2661				600	14				3	32	73				*	
CANADA GOOSE					180			1	62	19	54	199		1		50	
BLUE GOOSE					35			2	12	63	37	520		18		30	
MALLARD	3200		55									7		1			
BLACK DUCK	1017													1			
GADWALL	168													1			
PINTAIL	13													1			
GREEN-W. TEAL	6													1			
AMERICAN WIDGEON	1			*	3			5				75		20			
WOOD DUCK	3	2			5									*			
REDHEAD																	
RING-N. DUCK	131			74								2					
CANVASBACK				29						3		23					
GREATER SCAUP												8					
LESSER SCAUP												41					
COM. GOLDENEYE				3	35					23	*	43					
COM. GOLDENEYE	35			*	3							2					
BUFFLEHEAD												1					
WHITE-W. SCOTER				2								21					
RUDDY DUCK																	
HOODED Merganser	5				2							3				2	
COM. Merganser	94	*			16							*					
TURKEY VULTURE					2					12		*					*

[illegible]

Total, 62 species, about 4,962 individuals. Species observed during the week but not on count day: Common Goldeneye, Black Vulture, Sharp-shinned Hawk, Herring Gull, Ring-billed Gull, Eastern Phoebe, Red-headed Woodpecker.

The 62 species recorded tied our former high recorded in 1968. Hawks were well distributed and there was a good count of Red-tailed, Marsh, and Sparrow Hawks. The Rough-legged was carefully observed in good light by Rowe and Westerman.

Woodpeckers were above last year's count in all cases but the Red-headed. The latter was seen during the week. There also was a good count of Carolina Wrens. Eastern Bluebirds were recorded in greater numbers than in any of the preceding counts; the majority were found within the park. Cardinals were also above average, with 370 recorded. Small flocks of Purple Finches were found in most areas of the park. Also, Rufous-sided Towhees were almost double the figure of 1968. The Oregon Junco, observed by the Stamm party, had a black head, rusty sides, brownish back, with a decided contrast between the head and back: its identification was obvious.—Virginia Calvert, Joseph E. Croft, Judy Robertson, William Rowe, Lawrence Smith, Anne L. Stamm (compiler), Frederick W. Stamm, Albert Westerman.

LOUISVILLE (all points within a 15-mile diameter circle, center at junction of US 42 and KY 22, to include Falls of the Ohio, Jeffersonstown, Pewee Valley, Goshen, and southern Indiana from Jeffersonville to Utica; deciduous woods 20%, brushy fields 15%, fields and pastures 20%, swamps and marshes 5%, Ohio River and Falls of the Ohio 40%).—Dec. 21; 5:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. Overcast, heavy snow in afternoon; temp. 25° to 35°; wind NW, 5-15 m.p.h.; most ponds frozen, streams and river open. Twenty-two observers in 9 parties. Total party-hours, 56 (22 on foot, 34 by car); total party-miles, 467 (28 on foot, 439 by car). Total, 80 species, about 44,694 individuals. Seen in area count period, but not on count day: Turkey Vulture, Black Vulture, Fox Sparrow.

This was a good year for northern ducks, as evidenced by the large number of Greater Scaup (reported by Brecher, Rowe and Sundquist) and the 21 White-winged Scoters (in two flocks of 7 and 14, former seen by Monroe and by Holding, Mrs. Calvert, and Mrs. Robertson, latter by the Holding party). One Catbird has been coming to Mrs. Calvert's feeder feasting on fruit; the other Catbird was seen elsewhere (undoubtedly a different bird) by Holding and Mrs. Calvert. The Pine Warbler, a male, was found by Able in a grove of pines in southern Indiana; it marks the first local winter record for the species. Able also found the Snow Bunting, associating with a flock of Killdeer on the Falls of the Ohio, our usual place when this species is reported locally.—Kenneth P. Able, Leonard C. Brecher, Mrs. Virginia Calvert, Floyd Carpenter, Joseph E. Croft, Mr. and Mrs. William S. Goodman, Dennis Holding, Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Jackson, Arnold J. Karpoff, Richard L. Lattis, Burt L. Monroe, Jr. (compiler), Mrs. Charles A. Robertson, William Rowe, Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Shannon, Mrs. Eugene Short, Mabel Slack, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Stamm, Chester Sundquist (Beckham Bird Club).

DANVILLE (all points within a 15-mile diameter circle, center Boyle County Courthouse. Dec. 29; 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Rain all day; temp.

34° to 38°; wind, 0-5 m.p.h.; ponds frozen. Fourteen observers in (?) parties. Total, 35 species, about 2,507 individuals. Seen in area count period, but not on count day: Turkey Vulture, White-breasted Nuthatch, Brown Creeper, Bewick's Wren, Golden-crowned Kinglet.—W. C. Alcock, Robert Bear, Jackson Davis, Mrs. Stuart Early, Dena Elliott, Edna Drill Heck, Frank H. Heck, Frederick W. Loetscher, Jr., Naomi P. Loetscher, Mrs. Bowman Myers, Mrs. William Neuman, Mrs. Virgil Reid, Mrs. Katherine Silcott, Craig A. Zimmerman (compiler).

FRANKFORT (all points within a 15-mile diameter circle, center at junction of US 127 and KY 1900, 1.2 miles north of Frankfort; deciduous and cedar woods 20%, brushy fields 25%, pastures and cultivated fields 25%, Elkhorn Creek and Kentucky River bank areas 15%, town and suburbs 10%, State Game Farm and Federal Fish Hatchery ponds 5%).—Dec. 28; 7:20 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. Overcast, sleet in early morning; temp. 23° to 34°; wind ENE, 2-12 m.p.h.; 3-in. snow cover, ponds frozen, streams open. Thirteen observers in 4 parties. Total party-hours, 25 (19 on foot, 6 by car); total party-miles, 85 (14 on foot, 71 by car). Total, 59 species, about 3,432 individuals. Seen in area count period, but not on count day: Canada Goose, Wood Duck, Black Vulture, Loggerhead Shrike, Red-winged Blackbird, Oregon Junco.

This is our highest number of species to be reported in the fourteen years of our Frankfort count. Numbers of individuals do not appear unusual, although several observers remarked on the scarcity of titmice. The Blue Goose, an immature, joined the three residents at the State Game Farm in late fall. It is unusual for our area to find as many blackbirds as were reported. We probably missed recording a Long-eared Owl when an owl of that general size and appearance was flushed from a dense cedar thicket but was not definitely identified.—Marvin Bing, Clifford M. Comeau, James S. Durell, Margaret Frymire, Bill Grayson, Charles Grayson, Mary Grayson, Martha Harrod, Howard P. Jones (compiler), Pete Lynch, Suzanne C. Moore, Frances Ray, Elizabeth Westerberg.

KLEBER WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREA (all points within a 15-mile diameter circle, center at junction of US 227 and KY 845 in Owen County, census conducted principally in the wildlife area itself, but includes portions of the Kentucky River and adjacent bottoms, also dam area at Elmer Davis Lake; deciduous woods 25%, cedar woods 10%, brushy fields 25%, fields and pastures 30%, stream bottomland 10%). Dec. 20; 7:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Partly cloudy; temp. 22° to 34°; wind N, 0-10 m.p.h. Ground bare and frozen, ponds frozen, streams partially frozen. Seven observers in 3 parties. Total party-hours, 23 (20 on foot, 3 by car); total party-miles, 39 (9 on foot, 30 by car). Total, 40 species, about 1,377 individuals.

A new count circle was adopted this year which included the Kleber Wildlife Management Area and a large area of the eastern half of Owen County, while preventing any overlap with the Frankfort circle.

The large flock of Mourning Doves was found in a river bottom corn-field near Monterey. The rather plentiful Robins and Golden-crowned Kinglets were found principally in the vicinity of red cedar trees at Kleber. Sparrows seemed rather scarce and some species that we expected were not found. No waterfowl were seen although portions of the Kentucky River and Elmer Davis Lake were checked.—Marvin Bing, James Butler,

James Durell, Howard P. Jones (compiler), W. Owen Keller, Sr., Pete Lynch, Wayne Parker (Frankfort Bird Club).

LEXINGTON (all points within a 15-mile diameter circle, center East Hickman on Tates Creek Pike, to include 23 miles of Kentucky River, Lexington Reservoir, Nicholasville, most of University of Kentucky Experimental Farm; water 2%, deciduous woods 3%, towns and suburbs 4%, pasture, cultivated land, hedgerows and farm lots 91%).—Dec. 27; 6:50 a.m. to 6:05 p.m. Cloudy to partly cloudy, very light and intermittent snow showers until 10:40 a.m.; temp. 22° to 27°; wind variable, 5-10 m.p.h. Ponds frozen, streams mostly open. Twenty-one observers in 8 parties. Total party-hours, 50 (31 on foot, 19 by car); total party-miles, 226 (30 on foot, 196 by car). Total, 58 species, about 5,910 individuals. Seen in area count period, but not on count day: Canada Goose, Pine Siskin, Oregon Junco (no details—Ed.).—Ellen Allen, Mrs. W. R. Allen, Mrs. G. L. Burns, Lyda Feck, M. B. Flynn (co-compiler), Roy Flynn, Lewis Francis, Cecil Frost, Maude Hart, G. Collin Hyde, Austin Lilly, William Maxson, Mrs. Betty Maxson, Robert Morris, Bernice McClure, Frank A. Pattie, Alfred M. Reece (co-compiler), Virginia Reece, Jerry Reece, Gerald A. Thornton, Robert Welch.

WILLARD (all points within a 15-mile diameter circle, center (? none given—Ed.); creek bottom area 40%; hillside pasture land 20%, deciduous woods 40%).—Dec. 26; 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Cloudy, some snow falling all day; temp. 26° to 28°; 7-in. snow cover. One observer. Total party-hours, 7, on foot; total party miles, 10, on foot. Total, 27 species, about 198 individuals. Seen in area count period, but not on count day: American Goldfinch.—Ercel Kozee (compiler).

FIELD NOTES

WHITE-WINGED SCOTERS ON LAKE IN CAVE HILL CEMETERY

A lake in Cave Hill Cemetery, Louisville, has long been a place for the stopping of ducks in migration. This particular lake near the office is a body of water about 300 yards long and 30 yards wide, lying from north to south. It was frozen over on January 5, 1969, except for a small area near the southern part, where several hundred ducks, chiefly Mallards (*Anas platyrhynchos*) and Black Ducks (*A. rubripes*), were swimming and standing on the edge of the ice. While these ducks were being watched and studied, one was noticed as very different. Two light patches were observed on each side of the peculiar sloping head each time it recovered from its dive. Close attention was given to its actions while it was swimming, diving, and flapping its wings. Several times the white patches on the wings were seen, even while it was sitting on the water. The duck was identified as a female White-winged Scoter (*Melanitta deglandi*). On January 18 the scoter was seen again along with a male, when both were seen in

good light, diving. The female bird was seen by numerous competent observers on subsequent field trips; it remained until April 7, 1969. Since this species, a northern sea-duck, is usually found on rivers and large bodies of water, it is here reported as unusual on a small lake.—MABEL SLACK, 1004 Everett Avenue, Louisville 40204.

RAVENS IN EASTERN KENTUCKY

During the summer of 1969 I visited a number of mountainous areas in eastern Kentucky and the adjacent states. The most interesting of the birds observed in Kentucky was a group of three Common Ravens (*Corvus corax*). Considerations mentioned below suggest the desirability of not recording, at present, the exact locality of this observation.

I first observed these birds while hiking through an extensively forested area, when one of them flew ahead of me just above the trees. Though I had only a glimpse of this extremely large and black bird, its size and distinctive wedge-shaped tail showed unmistakably that it was a Raven. Moments later a second bird croaked from a nearby tree; then it and a third flew up and circled overhead, well within 100 feet of me, croaking regularly. Meanwhile the first bird returned, and with binoculars I was able to study all three at close range, sometimes as little as 50 feet, at which distance the birds' heavy bills were of course quite evident. I did not observe the shaggy throat feathers; in fact, I have seldom noted this feature on Ravens I have observed elsewhere. All three birds had wedge-shaped tails, which they occasionally spread in the form of a fan as they soared and flapped just above the trees.

These birds were under observation for about five minutes, during which time at least one of them occasionally landed in trees just out of sight further up the mountain slope, where it once gave a brief series of short, solid notes, very unlike the usual croaks. Elsewhere I have heard a variety of notes, some rather musical, given by Ravens in flight.

I have previously, as well as since, observed Ravens in other parts of the southern Appalachians, in Tennessee and Virginia, where they are of course well established; never, though, had I watched them at such close range. In Kentucky the bird has had an intriguing, if lamentable, history, which has been carefully investigated and reconstructed by Mengel (*Birds of Kentucky*, 1965, pp. 331-332 and, especially, *Ky. Warbler*, 25:1-6, 1949). The last published accounts considered plausible by Mengel were from the late nineteenth century, though he concludes, from information supplied by local residents, that a few Ravens probably remained as late as the early 1930's in remote mountainous areas. In a prediction now fulfilled, Mengel also suggested that occasional vagrant Ravens might still occur in the mountains.

Though apparently nowhere common, Ravens are reported today to be doing well in states adjacent to Kentucky. There seems a good chance that the species may re-establish itself, in limited numbers, in Kentucky, if protected from disturbance. At present, obviously, its status is precarious in the extreme; the unsuspecting, almost curious, birds I observed would afford spectacular targets. In an area where reports of Golden Eagles (*Aquila*

chrysactos) seem now to be only teasing speculations, and where Peregrine Falcons (*Falco peregrinus*) have almost certainly vanished, one hopes that the Raven, emblematic of wilderness, may reverse the trend and become once again a regular sight in the more rugged parts of the Kentucky mountains.—JOSEPH E. CROFT, 2366 Gladstone Avenue, Louisville 40205.

BLUE GROSBEAK IN SHELBY COUNTY

On May 31, 1969, John Luttrell and I saw, while fishing, a male Blue Grosbeak (*Guiraca caerulea*) at Lake Shelby. This lake is two miles north of Shelbyville. The bird was singing and we watched it for nearly 30 minutes as it worked along the bank of this lake. A male Indigo Bunting (*Passerina cyanea*) was sighted shortly after, giving us a good comparison.—WILLIAM HORACE BROWN, Route 3, Shelbyville 40065.

A NINE-YEAR-OLD WHITE-CROWNED SPARROW

On May 4, 1962, I banded three White-crowned Sparrows (*Zonotrichia leucophrys*) that I had captured in my suburban yard in northeastern Jefferson County. Of the three, two returned the following year. One of these two, No. 30-142403 has been captured on a number of occasions; this prompted an earlier note on the bird's longevity (*Ky. Warbler*, 43:39). Certain interesting and essential facts regarding No. 30-142403 may be summarized: It was banded as an adult in full spring plumage and was at least in its second year; at the time of its latest recovery, on December 12, 1969, this sparrow was at least in its ninth year. Between the first capture in 1962 and its latest recovery it has been recaptured as a return in 1963, 1964, 1965, 1967, 1968 and 1969. All recoveries were in the same yard as that in which it was first captured. This sparrow had made at least seven round-trip journeys between its wintering ground and its breeding quarters in northern Canada. No. 30-142403 is the oldest individual of the approximately 50 banded returns I have had of this species.—ANNE L. STAMM, 9101 Spokane Way, Louisville 40222.

WINTER DICKCISSEL AT OWENSBORO FEEDER

On December 25, 1969, a Dickcissel (*Spiza americana*) showed up at our backyard feeder; it was accompanied by a flock of House Sparrows (*Passer domesticus*). The ground was covered with snow and a light snow fell most of the day. Since most natural food was covered, the number of House Sparrows in our yard was much larger than usual. I noticed one bird in the flock was similar to the female House Sparrow, but with a trimmer build. Upon closer inspection Mrs. Iles and I noticed that the bird had a creamy throat, dotted black area at the top of the chest, with a yellow wash below. We tentatively identified the bird as a Dickcissel. Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Powell, Jr. came over the following day and confirmed our identification. At the present writing (January 4, 1970) the Dickcissel continues to return to the feeder.—RAMON R. ILES, 2223 St. James Court, Owensboro 42301.

REDPOLLS AT LEXINGTON

On January 9, 1970, I found four Common Redpolls (*Acanthis flammea*) feeding on the ground under several European alders in the Lexington Cemetery. I watched them on and off all day. They fed most of the time in the trees "hanging" in various positions. The following day, I showed the birds to Willard Gray, president of the Kentucky Ornithological Society, and also to some Lexington members, including Mrs. Robert O. Meyer. On the latter date the redpolls were joined by Pine Siskins (*Spinus pinus*) and on subsequent dates as many as 50 siskins were associating with them. It is believed locally that this is the first record for this species in the Lexington area.—ROBERT L. MORRIS, 219 Taylor Drive, Lexington.

BALD EAGLES NEAR MARION

On December 14, 1969, I visited the area around Dam #50 near Marion, Crittenden County. My son, Jim, who works at the locks, suggested that if I wanted to see eagles to come before sunrise. I was amply repaid for in a short time we had seen ten eagles: nine Bald (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) and one Golden (*Aquila chrysaetos*). The Bald Eagles made diving "runs" at the Golden Eagle as they soared against the wind down river. In recent weeks my son has been seeing three to seven Bald Eagles every morning in this area.—CHASTAIN FRAZER, Marion 42064.

NEWS AND VIEWS

35TH ANNIVERSARY OF LOUISVILLE CHAPTER

The Beckham Bird Club (Louisville Chapter) on the occasion of its 35th anniversary meeting, February 10, 1970, had for its dinner speaker Mr. Albert F. Ganier of Nashville, Tennessee. Mr. Ganier's talk was entitled "The Wonderful World of Birds." As a mark of its appreciation, the Club presented Mr. Ganier with a color print of the Goshawk made by Ronald Austing, of Cincinnati, Ohio. On display were other of Mr. Austing's beautiful bird prints.

The Beckham Bird Club Award for "constructive contribution to Kentucky Ornithology" was presented to Dr. Burt L. Monroe, Jr., in recognition of his publications on Kentucky birds and his major role in working for a statewide ban on the use of DDT and other persistent pesticides.

It may be well to mention others who have received this recognition since the Club's inception of the award. Three members have received the award twice: Burt L. Monroe, Sr., Mrs. Frederick W. Stamm, and Leonard C. Brecher. Other recipients include Dr. Harvey B. Lovell, Charles Strull, Mabel Slack, Evelyn Schneider, Floyd Carpenter, Frederick W. Stamm, Joseph E. Croft, Kenneth P. Able, and Mrs. Charles Horner.

SPRING MEETING

The Spring Meeting will again be held at Bowling Green, on April 17-19, 1970. Field trips will be scheduled to the disappearing lakes, Chaney and McElroy. Full details will be mailed in March.

* * * *

K.O.S. MOURNS DR. HARVEY B. LOVELL

It is with the deepest regret that we report the death of Dr. Harvey B. Lovell on November 23, 1969. K.O.S. has lost a dedicated worker, scholar, counselor, and friend.

Our Treasurer, Miss Evelyn Schneider, states that she has received some contributions from members of the Louisville Chapter in memory of Dr. Lovell. Because of his dedication to the Society, some donors have suggested that ornithological books be purchased and given in his memory to the Natural Science Library, University of Louisville, where he served for so many years as professor of biology. Members and friends who desire to contribute may send donations to the treasurer of the Society (see inside cover page for address).

* * * *

A THIRD-GENERATION MEMBER

That the K.O.S. is a venerable organization is indicated by a third generation adult membership recently received. Chastain L. Frazer of Marion, son of the late Dr. T. Atchison Frazer, one of the most beloved and esteemed members of our earlier days, has been a Life Member for many years. He is an avid eagle observer. Now his son, Jim, has also become a member. He is interested in observing the Bald Eagles, too, since his work at Dam No. 50 on the Ohio River affords him an unusual opportunity to see this species come and go. We are proud of this Frazer tradition in the Kentucky Ornithological Society.

* * * *

A DONATION FOR CONSERVATION EFFORTS

Mr. Edward H. Schell, Washington, D. C., made a contribution to the Kentucky Ornithological Society in memory of his sister, Mrs. J. William Ruhe, to be used "for conservation education or some other worth-while conservation effort." K.O.S. is grateful to Mr. Schell for his thoughtful gift.